

# The Mountain Advocate.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN KNOX COUNTY

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Old Series: Vol VIII, No. 34

J. M. ROBSON, PRES. ROBERT W. COLE, CASHIER.

## The HONOR ROLL BANK

Capital Paid in Cash : \$25,000.00  
Surplus Profit Fund : \$29,000.00  
Assets More Than : \$300,000.00  
Stockholders WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000,000.00

### U. S. Depository

Member Federal Reserve Bank.

Happy & Prosperous New Year  
To Our Friends and Patrons.

3% Interest paid on Time Deposits.

First National Bank,  
Barbourville, Kentucky.

My desk was flooded with telegrams from Chambers of Commerce, bankers and stock men, and other reputable citizens, praying for protection all along our 1,200 miles of frontier. The Federal Government had only sixty troops at Brownsville to cover more than two-thirds of that long border. When I rushed the Texas State troops down there, stationing a company at each of the principal border towns I instructed them not to cross the river, nor in any way to violate the neutrality law, but at all costs to protect the lives and property of Texas people.

Secretary of War Garrison telegraphed me that he thought it unwise to have two military forces occupying the same territory under separate commanders and suggested that I withdraw the Texas troops when he sent an equal number of regulars to replace them at every place where our troops were stationed.

#### Encourage Bandits

I understand they had everything prepared at Washington to have men indicted by a Federal grand jury and put in a Federal prison on the assumption that I meant to invade Mexico—a palpable absurdity which only men utterly ignorant of the situation could have entertained. It is a fact which the whole country does not know that when our Texas troops arrived in Brownsville the Mexican commander at Matamoros, across the river, offered to surrender that city to the troops of the United States cavalrymen. The commander at Matamoros evidently believed the Texas troops meant to take the city and thought the United States troops were more friendly than the Texans. The Washington conception of our business on the border was as ridiculous as that of the Mexican commander.

Wilson and Bryan have stood by encouraging one gang of bandits after another, while the people were being butchered all over Mexico, while the best American interests in that country were being confiscated and shot to pieces, and today the Mexican chaos is worse than at any time since Madero was assassinated.

Villa is the dictator of the country and I understand that all he wants is to be chief of police of the City of Mexico with control of the gambling concessions in the cities of Mexico and Juarez.

#### Aid To Disorder

Our Government has kept England and Germany from restoring order in Mexico and itself has done nothing but contribute to the disorder and lawlessness by its vacillating "watchful waiting" policy—if it can be called a policy. The proportioned interests of Mexico and the big exploiters of Mexican resources have got control of the situation absolutely and the same interests have got the ear of our Government at Washington.

The Administration's anti-trust laws are barefaced fakes so far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned. These laws please nobody so well as the Standard Oil, the Steel and other great trusts.

I believed at first that the Federal reserve banking act was the Administration's one meritorious achievement, but now bankers tell me it is going to prove a failure. The control of the system in practice appears to rest in New York City instead of at Washington.

I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic regime. The policies of the Democratic National Administration have wholly failed either to curb monopolies or lower the cost



Dr. J. S. LOCK

We present herewith the photograph of Dr. J. S. Lock who needs no introduction, as he is possibly the best known physician in the State. Dr. Lock has had quite an experience as a farmer. Then he turned his attention to the medical profession, and took a course in Surgery.

He has been elected twice as a member of the Board of Councilmen of this city; and for the past two years has been on the Board of State Sanitary Inspection, and has been invited to discuss the Hookworm in many of the important cities.

He is being talked of considerably, and in fact is being urged to make the race for Representative in the next Legislature of Kentucky, and in the event he should announce he will make a vigorous campaign.

of living for the people, and they have materially contributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment.

#### Stood in Way of South

The Administration valorized \$20,000,000,000 worth of corporate securities owned in the North and East by a Treasury Department order to national banks to loan money on listed securities at not less than the closing quotations of July 30, 1914. But the same Administration when asked to allow the people to use a quarter of a billion dollars of their collective credit for two or three years to save them from losing \$500,000,000 on their cotton crop, regarded valorization as violation of sound government.

The President stood in the road and condemned the South, which made him, to heavier loss and more widespread misery than it ever has known in three generations. He vindicated an obsolete theory of political economy, but he might have ruined the country doing it.

I raised among my personal friends in Texas more than \$10,000 for the Wilson campaign fund and the only favor I asked of him was that he appoint men who would aid the Texas State government to enforce law and order along the Mexican border. It was my earnest desire to assist in making the Democratic Administration a success, but I would not sacrifice the honor of my State, nor the welfare of her people to win the favor of any Administration.

At no time have I failed to get courteous treatment from the leaders of the Mexican revolution. I sympathize with the Mexican people, but I also sympathize with Americans who have property rights in Mexico that ought to have been protected.

Chas. H. Baker, a former citizen of this city, who has been absent for the past 16 years, spent Xmas holidays with relatives here. Mr. Baker will be remembered as instructor of old Barbourville Brass Band. He is the inventor of the four valve cornet.

## Open An Account With THE NATIONAL BANK OF JOHN A. BLACK

A checking account WITH US will give you a standing in this community that you can not hope otherwise to gain. You will find us

Courteous, Appreciative, Progressive

3% Interest Paid on Certificates of Deposit

## CHRISTMAS AT SOLDIER'S HOME.

Excellent Menu Prepared for the Occasion.

Membership is Now Close to the 1,600 Mark.

Steps Will Be Taken to Improve the Amusement Features for The Veterans.

Mountain Branch, N. H. D. V. S., Dec. 23.—The usual Christmas festivities will be in order, and the day observed at this branch of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Dinner at twelve o'clock, and an extra good bill have been provided. Music will be furnished by the home band during the dinner hour. The total membership at this branch, this season, is now near 1,600, showing that the fine climate and water, etc., are all appreciated by the old boys of the early sixties. Following is the Christmas dinner menu:

Stewed Oysters  
Celery Cranberries  
Roast Turkey Appalachian Style  
Giblet Sauce Sage Dressing  
Escaloped Tomatoes  
Baked Sweet Potatoes, Bean Salad  
Baked Apples Mince Pie  
Oranges Coffee.

On festive occasions here, the decorations are in the hands of Comrade Campbell, whose artistic taste finds expression like an expert that he is; flags, bunting, greenery, shields and boughs galore, adorn the walls of the general mess hall, like the ancient halls of Montezuma one reads about.

On January 2nd, the noted Vogel's Minstrels are announced to give a performance here in Memorial Hall. This celebrated organization is well known throughout the country, and draws large houses.

It is general understood that it was the opinion of the new board, as a whole, that some immediate steps should be taken to improve the amusement situation at this branch. This is encouraging, and there is no doubt but the whole soldier membership of the home will be appreciative of any efforts made to secure additional entertainments. There has been little in the way of amusements here during the past twelve months, and even the road shows that were to play at this home appears to have cancelled for some reason. The other homes are located near large cities and the

members are not as dependent upon the home for amusement, as the members of this home. It is to be hoped we shall soon realize in a very material manner what now appears to be the purpose of the new board, to improve the amusement conditions here.

—EACHANGE.

## THE CHURCHES

### Baptist Church Service.

Rev. L. W. Russell, the new Pastor, will arrive here sometime this week, and will preach at the Baptist Church Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School at 9:30. A. M. Prayer Meeting each Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.

### Christian Church.

The usual services will be held at the Court House next Sunday. The subject of the forenoon sermon will be "Borrowing Trouble". The subject for the evening will be "John the Baptist and His Mission". All are cordially invited. Let us begin the year 1915 with a full attendance.

J. W. Ligon, Minister.

### M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Decker Superintendent. Regular morning and evening services will be observed with special music at both services. Everybody cordially invited.

E. R. Overley, Pastor.

### Church Conference.

Rev. E. R. Overley will hold Quarterly Conference at Trace Branch January 10, 1915. Everybody is cordially invited to be present. A special invitation is extended to all the members.

W. F. Gregory, Pastor

### Notice to Stockholders

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL BANK OF JOHN A. BLACK will be held in the Directors Room of said Bank, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of directors for the ensuing year and transacting any other business that may legally come before it.

J. R. Jones, Cashier

## BRANDS WILSON

Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, Says Work of Administration is Consummate Failure in American History.

Foreign Policy Held to Have Been Imbecile; Repeal of Tariffs, Tariffs and "Watchful Waiting" Scored.

(By D. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 26.—The Wilson Administration has been the greatest failure in the history of the presidency.

The South is a land literally flowing with milk and honey; it has made one of the biggest and best crops in its history, and yet because of the utter incompetency of the men in charge of the Government its business is prostrated, its credit is impaired, and thousands of its people are starving.

The Administration's tariff law was pledged to lower the cost of living and it has had the contrary effect. By putting raw material on the free list and keeping the protective tariff on manufactured goods it has condemned American farmers by hundreds of thousands to penury and has enabled the manufacturers, after getting their raw materials cheaper, to charge higher prices for their goods, which they have done.

Hides were free listed and shoes have gone higher. This is true of virtually every single item similarly treated in the Administration Tariff law. The American farmer gets less for his raw materials; the American workman pays more for the finished product, and both are robbed of further enrich the protected manufacturing trusts and combines.

#### "Foreign Policy Imbecile"

The Administration's foreign policy has been imbecile. It has allowed England to dictate conditions as to cotton shipments to European countries that enabled English spinners to rob the American growers of half the value of their crop. England stopped American shipments until the English spinners had bought their supply at 6½ cts a pound and stored it in Texas

and other Southern warehouses.

Then England consented to declare cotton not contraband and France followed suit a day or two later. Our Government weakly submitted to England's dictation, playing into the hands of the English spinners and betraying the American cotton growers as completely as if this country were an English vassal state.

If I had been President I would have served notice on England's premier that our foreign trade in cotton and other noncontraband commodities was going forward with or without England's consent, and, if necessary, I would have sent American ironclads to England's door to enforce that notice.

#### Panama Tariffs Repealed

The Administration's repeal of the Panama Tariffs Exemption Law in violation of the party's national platform was another weak surrender to England. If free tolls for American ships had not been repealed, hundreds of American-owned ships flying a foreign flag would have come under the American flag to get the benefit of the exemption and we would today have an American merchant marine competent to carry our goods to foreign markets. We have no such merchant marine and to supply it the Wilson Administration is to spend the taxpayers' money buying a subsidized national shipping service.

The Wilson-Bryan management of the Mexican affair has been an egregious failure. They landed an American army in Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag and have brought it back without getting the salute. They now ask Congress to appropriate more than \$500,000 to pay the expenses of the ridiculous expedition. For what did it accomplish?

It set all Mexico aflame against the Americans, not only in Mexico, but in Texas, where all along the north bank of the Rio Grande there are ten Mexicans to one American. It brought on a reign of terror all along the Texas border, so that when the Federal Government refused to afford protection for our people in their own State, I was forced to send 1,200 Texas troops down there to give it.

#### Bandits Raid State

Mexican bandit gangs were crossing the border into Texas raiding and terrorizing our scattered people. Women and children were huddled together in brick houses, menaced with murder and worse.



**Songs, Jokes and Toasts**  
50 popular songs, 100 new Jokes, 75 Toasts and Piano Music full size, and catalog of songs, jokes and tricks all for 10 cents, postpaid address

**TO BE MARRIED** Book every married couple to be read three times for Declaring Intentions, Rules of Etiquette and valuable information for single and married of both sexes 10 cents postpaid

**1000 R-I-D-D-L-E-S** FOR 10 CENTS  
Big Book of riddles containing latest riddles, Conundrums, and Catch Problems of the day sent Postpaid with Catalog for 10c.

**Special Xmas offer:**  
For a limited time only, we will send you by mail prepaid all the books described in this advertisement including the Love Letters, for only 40 cents. This bargain offer will only last until January 1st. ORDER TO-DAY.

## LOVE LETTERS

And How To Write Them, For Ladies and Gentlemen.



Containing letters of every style for almost every conceivable occasion, from first acquaintance to marriage, with invaluable information on the etiquette of courtship. The whole forming a convenient aid to those who need friendly counsel and confidential advice in matters pertaining to love, courtship and marriage. Love letters should be an index of the writer's judgment as well as the state of the affection, and therefore, care should be had in their composition as well as in other letters, to correctness of style. All persons to whom correspondence is a difficulty, will find the letters in this book a great help. The art of secret-writing, and simplified grammatical rules will also be found in this book, which is printed on good quality paper, and bound in a handsome cover. Sent postpaid for only 25 Cents. Cash or Stamps.

COLUMBUS MILLS Box 173 BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

### Church Directory

**FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**  
Every Sunday in each month.  
Morning Service 10:45 a.m.  
Evening " 7:30 p.m.  
Bible School 9:45 a.m.  
After Meeting Thursday 7:30 p.m.  
B. C. at 3rd. Mondays 7:30 p.m.  
REV. H. R. OVERLY, Pastor.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES**  
Morning Service 10:45 a.m.  
Evening " 7:30 p.m.  
Bible School 9:45 a.m.  
After Meeting Thursday 7:30 p.m.  
S. Workers' Cor. Tues. 7:30 p.m.  
After Meeting, Tuesday 7:30 p.m.  
REV. J. W. HIGDON, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES**  
First and Third Sunday in each month.  
Morning Service 10:45 a.m.  
Evening " 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.  
After Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p.m.  
REV. D. B. L. BROWN, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH**  
Second and Fourth Sunday in each month.  
Morning Service 10:45 a.m.  
Evening " 7:30 p.m.  
Bible School 9:45 a.m.  
REV. W. D. GIBBS, Pastor.



### Hotel Henry Watterson

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
The South's most popular, modern hotel.  
Absolutely fire-proof, situated in the very heart of the city, overlooking the river and all the theatres.  
Finest Cafe in Louisville, with moderate prices.  
Club Breakfast from 7:30 up to noon daily.  
Lunch 50c; table d'hôte Dinner, 6 to 8 p.m. \$1.00. Also elaborate a la carte service in Restaurant.  
Refreshments open from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m.  
Orchestral and vocal music.

#### ROOM PRICES

With running water and private toilet \$1 per day  
With private bath \$1.50 up to \$3.00 per day  
Large sample rooms with private bath \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

You are cordially invited to make this hotel your headquarters while in Louisville, even if only for a day. Have your mail and packages addressed here. You will always be a welcome guest.  
ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.

### FOR QUICK SALE.

Coming, four year old combined saddle and harness stallion, colt of the famous Rex Peavine horse of the bluegrass.

H. N. GOLDEN.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Campbell Mercantile Company, a Kentucky corporation with its principal place of business at Gray, Ky. is closing up its business with the intention to wind up the affairs.

All persons having claims against said Company are requested to present same at once.

H. CAMPBELL, Pres. and Sec.

### THE NU-WAY.

Arise "Mother Iron" and listen to your Doom, you must take your rest. Your place has been taken by a New Model

### The Steam Pressing Machine

—now installed in—

### DISHMAN FLATS

Where all kinds of work can be done by a Sanitary System.

Our work will please you. We also solicit the patronage of particular people.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED — PROMPT DELIVERY

### THE CITY PRESSING SHOP

WILL & THOS. GREGORY, Props.

## NOTICE.

### RUGS, CARPETS

We have bought a large quantity of Rugs, Roger's Silverware and the famous Mexican drawn work (Bedspreeds, Table and Dresser Scarfs) and bought them at such a price that we can save you half. "For Money's Sake" read these prices:--

Highspire Tapestry, 27x54 inches	\$1.48
" " 9x12 feet	8.85
Diamond A. Velvet, 27x54 inches	1.05
" " 9x11 feet	9.90
Amber " 27x54 inches	1.95
" " 9x12 feet	12.95

### High Grade Imported Axministers.

Genuine Imported Japanese Matting, 9x12, \$2.48

Your choice Oriental, Floral or Animal designs.

Send us your order and let us make your selections.

We guarantee satisfaction or back comes your money.

"Big Orders, Small Profits," our motto.

Write for price of just what you want.

**Watson & McTyre, Dep't c. 602**

Fayette Nat. Bank Bldg  
Lexington, Kentucky.

## Willard Hotel

Jefferson Street, Between 5th and 6th.  
Louisville, : : Kentucky.

When in Louisville **WILLARD HOTEL**  
Stop at the

The OLD RELIABLE HOTEL; American Plan.

Home Comfort, Good Rooms, Best There is to Eat.

Courteous Attention to all Guests,

Out in the State People will find a Good Home at the WILLARD, Rates Reasonable

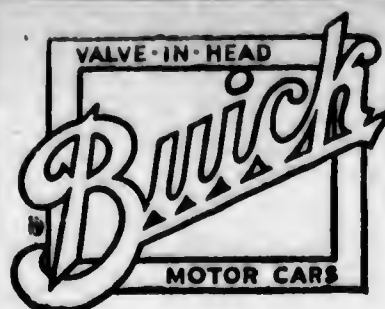
"It's Just Like Staying at Home."

Is what they all say about the

## WILLARD HOTEL

H. D. LINDSAY, Manager.

Advertise in The Advocate.



## Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

WE guarantee the Buick Valve-in-Head Motor to develop 71 and deliver more power than any other type of automobile motor of the same size—American or Foreign make.

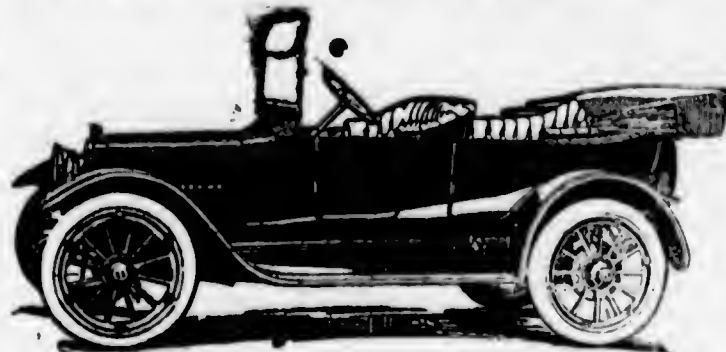
In addition to the great power of the Buick Motor, it is unusually economical, giving more miles per gallon of gasoline than less powerful motors of different types.

The 1916 Buick is a beauty—graceful and artistic on the boulevards—but a giant of Power when called upon.

What is true of one Buick is true of all sizes from \$400 to \$1,650—Fours and Sixes.

**Buick Leads in Power, Safety, Speed and Economy.**

A. D. SMITH, Sales Agent. Barbourville, Ky.



### WANT ADS

WHEN PURCHASING a Piano you want the very best. Let us quote you our prices before you buy. Our instruments come direct from factory to you—no middleman's profit.

WATSON PIANO CO.,  
T. A. Watson, Gen. Mgr.,  
Phone 194, Corbin, Ky.

### WANTED

Wanted—Ten copies of the Mountain Advocate of date Nov 13th '14, will some of our friends who have finished with their Advocate of that date furnish us with their copy?

SALESMAN WANTED—\$75.00 per month and all expenses to begin. Experience not absolutely necessary. Take orders from dealers for Cigarettes, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

Penn Tobacco Co.,  
Station O, New York, N. Y.

### 6% LOANS

Obtainable on Farm, Ranch or City Property. To Improve, Purchase or Remove Incumbrance; Liberal options, 5 years making payment on principal, etc. For the proposition address:

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Louisville Tent & Awning Co  
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Barbourville, Kentucky.

### BOYS

A COMPLETE PRINTING OUTFIT FOR 10 CENTS  
Just think, a printing outfit that will print and mark linen, books, papers, note paper, envelopes, cards, etc. This is the cheapest Rubber Type Outfit ever offered. Can be changed from one name to another. This Outfit with Rubber Type, Tweezers, Ink pad, and holder, sent postpaid for 10c to COLUMBUS MILLS, BARBOURVILLE, KY.

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Book of 14 short stories;  
Book of love making; Book of Mormonism Exposed; Guide to happy marriage; How to get rich; Book of fortune telling; Joke book; Parlor tricks; Secrets for woman only; Spiritualism Exposed; All 10 Books sent Postpaid for 10 CENTS.

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### Silver Seal Paints

Finishes, Stains and Varnishes

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# 1914 HAS BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY EVENTFUL FOR THIS COUNTRY

Great European War Upset Our Finance and Commerce—Mexican Trouble a Sore Spot.

Vera Cruz Occupied by United States Troops—Panama Canal Opened—Federal Reserve Banks Start.

By JAMES SCHREIBER.  
IN the United States events of epoch making character have occurred since the close of 1913. Just barely escaping a war of our own with Mexico, we became seriously affected by the upheaval of the world's finance and commerce brought about by the almost unbelievable tragedy which has shaken all the earth. The formerly vague monster of a world war suddenly acquired form. Into its wings breath was blown by the hatred of nations, and it suddenly ran amok. Armed Europe clashed. Unlike the nations involved and quite a number of

European conflict on us during 1914, and, with our diplomatic representatives abroad firmly established in charge of the affairs of all the warring nations as long as hostilities last, our position in world politics has been given an enviable boost.

One of the most fortunate systems which shaped itself in 1914 has been the organization and opening on Nov. 15 of the federal reserve banks. Our money system was thus put on a much sounder basis, almost immediately dovetailing into the exigencies brought about by the conditions in Europe. In the financial sphere an exceptionally

6,000 troops, and two months later Huerta resigned and fled, leaving the field to Carranza, the Constitutionalist "first chief," Villa and others.

Carranza and Villa Break.

The United States was beginning to breathe easily when the break between the "first chief" and Villa occurred, due to the dictatorial attitude of the former. This rupture threatened to hold our soldiers in Vera Cruz indefinitely, but in show our good faith they were withdrawn on Nov. 23. Shortly after this Carranza established his provisional government in Vera Cruz, while Zapata, the bandit chief, and Villa took possession of Mexico City, giving us three men to deal with.

The long session of congress eventually came to an end on Oct. 24, but reconvened on Dec. 7. Four times since the first of the year both houses in joint session have been addressed personally by the president.

A feature of congress this year is the \$10,000,000 appropriation for an Alaskan railroad to be owned and built by the government, opening rich territory. The war tax bill became a law Oct. 22, and at one stroke congress wiped out the deficit in the budget caused by the falling off of customs revenue for which the great war was responsible.

The sum of \$25,000,000 went from our coffers to those of Colombia in the belated recognition of her rights in the

# WAR HAS MADE THIS A MOST DISASTROUS YEAR ABROAD

1914 Charged With Greatest War In History—Defense of Liege—Burning of Louvain—Fall of Antwerp.

Germans Almost Reach Paris. Surprise World by Work of Their Submarines and Big Guns—New Pope Elected.

By JAMES SCHREIBER.  
EVERYTHING else that has happened abroad during the year is completely overshadowed by the disastrous war which has overtaken Europe. Since that memorable day, July 28, 1914, when Austria made her demands upon Serbia for reparation for the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife and for her anti-Austrian agitation, to which demands Serbia consented with but one exception, the world has been kept on edge by one big shock after the other. After Serbia's reply proved unsatisfactory to Austria and Germany declared her intention of supporting Austria, when Russian diplomacy intervened, Austria on the 28th of July declared war on her little neighbor. Then followed Emperor William's demands on Russia to cease mobilizing, proclaiming martial law throughout the German empire. On Aug. 1 Germany declared war on Russia, and France ordered mobilization.

Then followed the terrible period of suspense which was to show the way the other powers would act. Europe had been divided into groups for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power. Germany, Austria and Italy formed the triple alliance on one side while Russia, France and England were pledged in a triple entente on the other.

Italy Backs Out.

But Italy soon showed her disposition to be brought into the fight and announced that the alliance called for defense entirely. France and Russia

in sufficient strength to make any appreciable stand against them. The hastily organized British forces which had landed at Havre, France, found it necessary to retreat, and Von Kluck's army entered upon French territory, where it was met by the crown prince's detachment, which had entered through the duchy of Luxembourg, another neutral state, capturing the French fortified city of Longwy. This combined strength crept forward until a month after the war was declared it was almost at the gates of Paris. The city, bustling with life and activity, was thrown into a turmoil. Bordenau he came the capital.

Suddenly the Germans wavered, and then began the retreat, and for about twelve days they showed their heels to the enemy. The scattered forces again collected for battle when the river Aisne was reached, and from then the now famous method of war—trenching from deep trenches began. The bombardment of the beautiful Gothic cathedral in Rheims by German guns evoked a protest from every quarter of the globe when the Germans set about to capture that city.

Zeppelin Attack on Antwerp.

Surprised as the Belgians were by the giant German siege guns, they were as greatly astounded by the early morning attack upon Antwerp by a Zeppelin airship, bombs from which destroyed houses and killed citizens but this proved to be only preliminary to the part Antwerp was to play in the war, as the later bombardment and capture of that city showed. The Belgian government shifted to Ostend.

Göben and Breslau created indignation among Christians, as soon after Turkey's attack on Russian shipping and towns on the Black sea she declared a holy war.

Submarine Surprise.

On the sea the biggest surprise of the war was the work of the submarines. When the world was apprised of the sinking of the British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue as well as the Pathfinder, by the German submarine U-9, nearly all on board drowning, it stood aghast at the possibilities of the little craft. Great Britain also lost the cruiser Hawke in a like manner, while the blowing up of the Dreadnought Audacious off the Irish coast was due, it is thought, to a mine. The British ship Bulwark came in contact with a mine near the mouth of the Thames, not far from London.

A fleet of British warships under command of Admiral Cradock met the assembled German ships off the coast of Chile and gave battle. The British were defeated, losing two ships, with their men, including the admiral. The Germans suffered little damage. To avenge this England sent out a strong fleet, which sank four of the German vessels, with nearly 2,000 men, on the south Atlantic coast of South America.

A short time before this battle the German cruiser Thetis, under Captain von Müller, was destroyed by an Australian cruiser, thereby freeing the Indian ocean of what had proved to be a most disastrous enemy to the allies' shipping.

Everything else in Europe was side-tracked immediately upon the opening of hostilities. Even the Irish home rule trouble lost its momentum, which otherwise might have plunged the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland into a great war. After a third passage of the home rule bill by the house of commons it became a law May 25.

Pius X. Died, New Pope Elected.

Closely allied with events in Europe since war began was the death of Pope Pius X on Aug. 20. Although he had been feeble, his death was not expected by the world. Ten days after the cardinals met to elect a new pope, choosing from their ranks Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa on Sept. 3. Two days later he was crowned in Rome as Benedict XV.

The killing of Editor Gaston Calmette of the Paris Figaro by Mme.



Picture by American Press Association.

1.—George Stallings piloted Boston Braves to victory. 2 and 3.—Troops occupying Vera Cruz and General Frederick Funston. 4.—Ruins after Salem's fire. 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who died. 6.—New York Stock Exchange closed July 21. 7.—John Skelton Williams appointed comptroller of currency, becoming member of federal reserve board. 8.—Storstad, which sank Empress of Ireland. 9 and 10.—Colonel Goethals and opening of Panama canal.



Picture by American Press Association.

1.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and consort assassinated. 2.—French soldiers attacking. 3.—Belgians landing in Flanders after retreat from Antwerp. 4.—Burned Louvain. 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm. 6.—Pope Benedict XV. 7.—Belgium fort demolished by great German siege guns.

central countries, we were financially secure even when this unnatural upheaval of conditions came, but the war upset our economic conditions.

The complete suspension of the stock and commodity exchanges throughout the country occurred as soon as Germany's attitude became evident. July 31st the New York stock exchange closed its doors, and the day following Germany declared war. Rumors of war had begun to dig deep into the pockets of Uncle Sam when it became necessary to ship food after food of gold abroad, as foreign countries called upon us to exchange our metal for American securities owned abroad. Up to the time when England declared war on Germany many millions of the precious metal had left our coffers, but at that moment heavy shipments from this country almost ceased and Great Britain established a branch of the Bank of England in Canada to take care of the exchange.

Wilson Declares Neutrality.

President Wilson's declarations of neutrality soon followed, while an offer of his services in bringing about peace among the warring nations was adjudged unwise, and he decided that the countries involved must first show they are ready for mediation before he would again approach them.

With England commanding the sea with its superior navy, German shipping across the Atlantic ceased almost at once. This had a serious effect on our trade, and plans for the re-establishment of our merchant marine received an impetus never before equaled since our flag dropped from a frequent to a minimal sight upon the great water highways of the world. This impetus has resulted in important changes in our maritime laws, and numerous vessels heretofore flying foreign ensigns have been enabled to change to American registry.

The buying of ships by the government has been taken seriously in hand by congress, the idea having the earnest approval of President Wilson.

The most vital setback to the cotton industry since the civil war came upon the south like a shock with the call to arms in Europe.

This has been the effect of the Eu-

large failure is checked up against the year 1914. The Clavin dry goods company, the largest concern of its kind in America if not in the world, went to the wall with liabilities of \$10,000,000.

Investigations of combinations of big business have continued throughout the year, but two dissolution proceedings principally have held the attention of the public. The International Harvester company was ordered to dissolve, and the New Haven railroad promised to separate from its subsidiaries.

Troublesome Mexico.

Not a day has passed during the past twelve months but that the Washington administration has "watchfully waited" events in Mexico. With our troops still on the Texas border our troublesome neighbor has created a sore spot in our side which hurts considerably, but which has of late been somewhat minimized by the importance of the great European struggle.

It was on Jan. 2 that President Wilson met John Lind, his special representative in Mexico, on board the Chester in the Gulf of Mexico. A month later he lifted the embargo on the exportation of arms. On Feb. 17 Mexicans under Villa murdered William S. Benton, an Englishman, involving us in serious diplomatic conversations with England. On the 30th of April occurred the event which formed the basis of the excuse for our later intervention in Mexican affairs. American sailors landing in Tampico on a friendly errand were arrested by Mexican authorities, and an apology was refused by Huerta.

On the 20th of the month President Wilson personally addressed both houses of congress asking for permission to use armed force, and the next day sailors and marines entered Vera Cruz, taking complete possession of that city in three days, aided by the guns of several of our warships. Sixteen of our men were killed and seventy wounded, while twenty-six Mexicans were killed and 135 wounded. On the 27th Huerta accepted mediation, which resulted in the conference at Niagara Falls with the U. S. O. (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico) presiding. Three days later General Funston landed in Vera Cruz with

Panama canal deal. Many treaties have been made within the past year, numerous peace agreements having been signed.

The general elections in November reduced the Democratic majority from 141 in the present house to 19 in the next.

Fire and tragedy gave their usual shares of destruction and death to this year. The historic city of Salem, Mass., burned with a loss of \$12,000,000. But overshadowing this was the sinking of the steamship Empress of Ireland by the collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river May 29, resulting in the drowning of 1,021 persons.

Panama Canal Opened.

The Panama canal was opened to traffic in 1914. Ships are now passing through regularly, although landslides sometimes impede traffic. Colonel Goethals was nominated governor of the canal zone on April 1.

For many months an internal strife drew the attention of state and national authority. It was in April that the country first awoke to the seriousness of the Colorado coal strike. On the 20th the miners and militia clashed, twenty-five being killed, including women and children. Federal troops were called, and only this held in check what at one time looked as though it might develop into uncontrollable proportions.

The Boston Nationals (the Braves), under the leadership of George T. Stallings, crept up from the bottom and defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in four straight games for the world's championship, the first time such a thing has ever happened.

Americans of world renown have died during 1914. The whole country mourned with President Wilson the loss of his wife on July 6. A southern and a northern general died, respectively, General Buckner, at eighty, and General Sickles, at ninety.

George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, died at sixty-seven. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president during Cleveland's second term, was seventy-eight when he died in June. The highest court in the land lost one of its members, Supreme Court Justice Horace H. Larton dying at the age of seventy.

were tightly bound as Germany and Austria, but England had more freedom of choice. She hesitated only five days and then declared war on Germany, announcing it to be in protection of Belgium's neutrality, which had been invaded after permission to German troops to cross through Belgium into France had been refused. About this time began that now his toric attack on Liege, which withstood the German hosts so bravely until the giant 42-centimeter guns were used.

Montenegro allied herself with Serbia, and Japan declared war against Germany and Austria and set out to capture Tsingtao, the German port in China. (This was accomplished by Nov. 1.) Germany entered Brussels without any resistance on her way toward Paris, and the Belgian government fled to Antwerp.

After this came the terrible, never to be forgotten burning of Louvain by the Kaiser's army because, Berlin claims the citizens turned upon the invaders after the city had surrendered.

Belgium Left in Ruin.

By forced marches the Germans advanced through Belgium, leaving ruin and desolation in their wake. Namur, Dinant, Mons, Fermeuse and other historic cities fell. So quickly came the Germans, in fact, that the allied armies were unable to muster their forces

from which King Albert and his advisers went to Liège, France, while then became the temporary capital.

With the fall of Antwerp the German desire to control the coast line of Belgium and northern France became evident, it being conceded that they needed command of the coast before they could commence an invasion of England with airships and troops. The fear of this invasion kept London on edge almost from the time war was declared.

The Russians on the German and Austrian frontier advanced with more rapidity than was thought possible for their army. Galicia, the Polish province of Austria, fell to the czar's men. Austria's defeat being almost decisive Germany sent her troops into Russian territory, but soon retreated toward home ground, and Russian troops pushed into eastern Prussia. But they in turn had to flee before German reinforcements. The Russians once more organized and pressed back the Germans toward Warsaw. In the meantime the Austrians had captured Belgrade, the Serbian capital, but were later compelled to evacuate the city.

The entrance of the Turkish government into the war after having apparently bought the German cruisers

Caillaux, wife of the French minister of finance on March 10 threatened to be as sensational as the Captain Dreyfus affair, but after a remarkable trial she was acquitted by the jury.

On the western hemisphere the Mexican affair has created the most unusual news features of the year, but its doings have become so closely associated with ours in recent years that it cannot be classed as news of the year abroad. The revolutionary outbreak in Lima, Peru, is noteworthy. This resulted in the killing of Premier Varela and the deposition of President Billinghurst. Moratoriums were declared in several of the South American republics because of the European war, and the imports and exports of all the republics were affected, inasmuch as they relied greatly on European trade.

Death has taken its share of notables abroad this year. Most prominent of all the deaths, exclusive of the pope and the Austrian imperial pair was that of Lord Roberts, the famous English fighter, who died while visiting the soldiers in France. Lord Strathcona, Canadian capitalist and statesman; Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader (who was assassinated); Joseph Chamberlain, English statesman, and King Charles of Roumania were among those who passed away.



## THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT  
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKYW. H. McDONALD, Editor  
V. J. McDONALD, Assoc. Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter February 16, 1901 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

One Dollar Per Year in Advance

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

## W. F. Parker

We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. W. F. Parker for the office of State Representative from the 60th Legislative District composed of the counties of Knox, Whitley, subject to the action of the Republican party at the regular Primaries to be held Aug. 7th, 1915. He solicits your support.

## Big Doings at Corbin.

Cooper Lodge No. 665, F. & A. M. held its annual election last Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. and elected the following officers: John G. Sproules, Master; William C. Merriam, S. W.; T. A. Watson, J. W.; A. D. Merrill, Treasurer; J. J. Hagau, Secretary.

After the election the Lodge was called from labor to refreshments, and at once retired to the Banquet Hall where we found the ladies in waiting and the tables groaning under the load of good things prepared by Billie Houston, and his good wife; and for more than an hour and a half these good things were devoured by the "Hungry Musons" and their ladies, and eloquence flowed like waters of a cataract; many orators sprang into and beyond the "Milky Way" while others went into the very depths of the earth amidst the midst and mystery there.

Mr. Oscar Bishop was the Toast master, and did his part well by filling in all the blanks. Among the many speakers were some as follows: Hon. S. H. Eash, of Corbin, Ky. who is always loaded for an occasion of kind; Messrs. Hay, W. C. Merriam, T. A. Watson, J. G. Sproules, Rev. S. Pope, Vanderpool, and the pastor of the Presby Union Church, of Corbin, Ky. Mr. Godfrey, of Dalton, Ga. W. H. McDonald, of Barbourville, Ky. and many others who we do not now remember.

After the Banquet, the newly elected officers were duly installed into office, the installation being public, and all returned to their homes, there to wrap themselves in the arms of "Morphew" to dream of the charge upon the breastworks of Turkey, and to awake on Sunday morning to find that they had really been to a Banquet the night before.

The City of Corbin does not do things in a child-like way, but when they start to do anything they go the whole way, especially the Masonic body, because they are made up of that kind of men that do all things well.

This occasion will be long remembered by those who attended, especially the writer, for in our opinion there is no better makeup of good citizenship than is found in the city of Corbin.

## Getting Back at Kansas

Everyone has read William Allen White's 42-centimeter editorial shot at Nebraska, inspired by the New York Times' error in assigning Nebraska instead of Kansas as the native state of General Fred Funston. Now comes Harvey Newbrun, editor of Senator Hitchcock's Omaha World-Herald, with the following withering fire of literary shrapnel:—

"Base envy, as the post remarked, whither at another's joy and hates that excellence it cannot reach. [So was it ever with Kansas.

Nebraska raises corn and alfalfa and wheat and pork and beef and Kansas raises hell. Nebraska piles up wealth and Kansas piles up sand dunes. Nebraska is so righteous that she can trust herself to freedom, and Kansas so wicked that she must restrain herself in gyres and chains—then cries out, 'See how good I am.' Kansas tries all things and Nebraska picks up those that are good and holds onto them. Kansas keeps the rest. Nebraska is philosophic and happy. Kansas is fretful, impatient, insomniac. Kansas vainly seeks surcease in fads and follies and chimeras. Nebraska finds it in the simple virtues our mothers taught, reinforced by all the good things that a rational use of honest wealth can procure. Nebraska is courteous and unobtrusive. Kansas is shrieking self-advertiser, boasting even of her blizzards and winds as colder and hotter and more destructive than can be found anywhere else on earth. Nebraska outranks Kansas in all the excellencies and blessings and Kansas outranks Nebraska in her ability as a ballyhoo artist.

"If this man White really thinks we are 'a milk-eyed, placid, bluestockinged old maid who never had a throb of emotion,' let him come up and try us. Let him snead around Lincoln which is a Kansas burg transplanted by a Kansas breeze and not a Nebraska town at all, and make his way straight to Omaha. Let him come with his hair in a braid and a glad, mail light in his eye. He may go home flaggled and dazed and bent and broke, but at the least he can say, 'I have!' And he will have the rest of his life to devote to recuperating—and remembering. He will have been to Carcassonne!"

## Knox Circuit Court.

The Knox Circuit Court will begin Monday, for a term of five weeks, and it promises to be a very busy one; as the docket is yet heavy, and many cases have been on the docket from one to thirty years will be disposed of. The Grand Jury will be a very busy body of men at this time as Judge Sampson will give them a very rigid instructions at this term, as to the illegal sale of liquor, carrying concealed deadly weapons and the use of money and liquor in elections.

The Grand Jurors as drawn from the wheel are as follows: J. L. West, Ernie, Culeb Powers, Dr. W. R. Marsee, George Picketts, Noah Smith, F. I. Rosland, Colvin Blanton, J. A. Stanberry, James G. Evans, J. L. Rynson, Joe L. Hopper, W. C. Warren, James Trosper, Henry Lee, Sam Peters, W. R. Root, H. H. Donaldson, Arch Pope, George Goodlin, Joseph Tolliver, Chas. Howard, C. B. Wilson, C. A. West, and Frank Harbin.

The Petit Jurors for the first week are as follows: L. M. Davis, John F. Laws, Pleasant Williams, Dan Shusher, William Carnes, D. T. Smith, Geo. Hammons, Joseph Campbell, A. C. Mitchell, J. S. Hignite, S. B. Hopper, W. H. Green, W. H. Barbard, Richard Jones, Henry Siler, Frank Grant, J. C. Sproule, J. C. Marsee, T. J. Vermillion, Jesse Turner, Craig Sharp, James A. Gregory, A. H. Lee, Fred Likes, Fayette Stanhill, Joseph Smith, Luther Fredrick, Oscar Prichard, Ranscy Fore, Levi Miracle, Hugh T. Miller, King Davis, John Sears, Wm C. Faulkner, and Robert Birch.

This is the list as drawn by the Jury Commissioners at the Nov. Term 1914.

## S. N. Miller Honored

The many friends of Stewart N. Miller will be glad to note the honorary standing which he has gained during the past year. We copy the following letter from the Myers Dry Goods Company.

Mr. S. N. Miller  
Barbourville, Ky.

Dear Stewart  
Very glad indeed to present you with a little present, which we hope Mrs. Miller will be pleased with.

We wish to congratulate you on your good work and salesman ability that you put forth which caused you to stand as Salesman No. 1 and we appreciate same very much. We hope the year 1915 will find you standing ahead again.

Wishing you all kinds of success, we remain,

Yours respectfully,  
Myers Dry Goods Co.

For being No. 1 Salesman, Mr. Miller received a handsome rocker and for being the best collector a beautiful drugget.

## Elects New Officers

Monday afternoon Mountain Lodge No. 187, F. A. M. elected Officers for the New Year as follows:—Dr. W. C. Black, Master, Rev. E. R. Overley, S. W., Prof. W. C. Faulkner, J. W., J. R. Jones, Treasurer, C. G. Black, Secretary, R. F. Harbin, Tyler, Rev. S. F. Kelly, Chaplain.

This is a good set of officers and we believe that the lodge will grow and prosper under their management.

Rev. S. F. Kelly, the Chaplain is the oldest minister of Gospel in the Lodge, and we believe that his selection as its Chaplain was a wise one: he has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for something like more than forty years, and has long since been superannuated; yet he has the power and gift of speech that none of his age can boast of; and when he mounts the rostrum, the devil just as well get up and go.

Mountain Lodge has many ministers in its membership, they are made up from all the Protestant churches in the community and they are always ready and willing to do all in their power for the uplift of mankind, both in Church and Lodge.

The next meeting will be held the second Saturday in January, and all members are invited to attend.

## INDIAN CREEK

Suburban

John W. Campbell was in Wilton Wednesday on business.

Mr and Mrs Esom T. Reese spent Sunday evening at Wilton.

Ernest west of Wilton was calling on Miss Lida Engles Sunday.

Miss Emma Cooper who has been teaching school at Dishman Springs for the past six months returned home Tuesday afternoon, after school closed in the forenoon with a large crowd in attendance and all enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. We are glad indeed to have Miss Cooper back with us as she is one of our most charming young ladies.

Mr and Mrs Tip Owens of Lindsay were the guests of Mr and Mrs J. C. Helton last week.

Mrs John A. Campbell who has been confined to her room for the past few weeks with lagrippe is greatly improved, and almost able to be out again.

Miss Emma Cooper spent the Christmas holidays with friends at Wilton.

J. B. Campbell returned to Barbourville Monday after an extended visit with homefolks here he was called on account of his mother being sick.

Mrs G. M. Cooper who has been seriously ill for some time is slowly improving.

## SPRUE NEWS.

(By Paul)

X-mas passed off quietly in our town, Santa visited most all the little ones.

The singing at this place have closed out until New-years.

Minnie Brown of Manchester was in our town Thursday.

Andrew Cobb of Tedders spent X-mas in our town.

John Cobb of Woollum is in our burg this week.

James Cobb was in Barbourville, last week.

Why Currants Are Good for Us.  
Currants, in spite of their rather insignificant place on our bill of fare, are decidedly beneficial to humanity. For their chief constituents, potash, tartaric acid—which gives them their sharpness—and grape sugar, all easily digested substances, all have value. English dietists, especially, harp on the health-preserving qualities of this small fruit.

## Peace and War.

It hath been said that an unjust peace is to be preferred before a just war.—S. Butler.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the effected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Hawn's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

## Bryant's Store

Jack

Prof. Elbert Evans' school has closed. We all miss him.

G Taylor is still laboring in the mines.

R C Power is busily engaged at Anchor, this week.

Stewart McCoy is still grinding at the old mill.

W T Girdner of Junction City, is visiting his grandma and grampa, Steve McCoy and wife.

Ester Miller broke up his school with an entertainment.

Prof James A Gilbert will open a subscription school here Monday.

Booze got the better of some of the boys here during Christmas.

Henry McDonald is the predominating candidate for circuit clerk, in this section.

A dry, hacking cough is hard on the lungs, often causing them to bleed. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP is a healing balm that quickly repairs damage in the lungs and air passages. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Hawn's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

## NOTICE

I, as County Judge of Knox County will receive sealed bids on the rent of the Poor House Farm, of Knox County, and the keeping of the Paupers of same for the year 1915. Bids will be received until the first Tuesday in January and opened in the presence of the Fiscal Court that day, with the right to reject any and all bids. The letting of same will be to the lowest and best bidder, for keeping, dieting, clothing, and comfortable keeping the Paupers and the best bid on the rental of the farm.

Thomas G. Hammons,  
Judge.

## NOTICE

To all persons who are contemplating having a new road opened or an old one changed, is hereby requested to file your petitions as soon as possible so I can make my surveys and estimate cost of work by April 1st, in order to ask the Fiscal Court to lay sufficient levy to cover same, besides it is my intention to personally look after all construction work when spring opens up and I do not want them to have any instrument work to do, as I can do this work during the winter season when no road work can be done, and then when spring opens I could devote my entire time to looking after the roads all Spring, Summer and Fall, so get in your petitions at once and I will push all litigations to the full extent.

Yours for Good Roads,  
THOS. HUBBARD,  
Acting Road Engineer.

**CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES**

Never Warp, Crack, Rot, Curl or Burn—Like Wood Shingles.



They can be laid right over an old wood-shingle roof without dirt or bother, and they make it stormproof and fireproof. They're inexpensive. For particulars address

J. H. BLACKBURN, Barbourville, Kentucky.

## HICKORY LOGS WANTED

We are ready to receive Hickory Logs, cut to our order, at our mill site near the Brick Yard, in Barbourville, Ky., or at all the different stations on the L & N Railroad by the car load.

No Bitter or Pignut Logs accepted. Badly Bird Pecked Logs not wanted. Good sound timber is wanted. Shell Bark or Black Hickory common and better grade.

Call and see us or write and get prices

T. W. MINTON & SON

Barbourville, - - - Kentucky.

\$3.00 ONE YEAR  
\$1.75 SIX MONTHS  
**Courier-Journal**

DAILY BY MAIL

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Regular Annual Bargain Period Limited to These Two Months.

JUST ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE

Subscription orders at this rate will be accepted only when sent through regular Courier-Journal Agent in this district,

ARTHUR COLE, Agent,  
Barbourville, Ky.

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

## A Sweetly Solemn Thought

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber Who pays in advance at the birth of each year. Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly, And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer. He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it, I'm getting more papers than now I can read." But always says, "Send it; our people all like—In fact, we all think it a help and a need." How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum, How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance. We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

## Another Big Deal.

Last Saturday, W. M. Jones, sold to John A. Black, the corner room where the National Bank of John A. Black now stands, for a nice sum, we are told; but the exact amount we fail to learn, we do not know but it goes without saying, that that Bank will be doing business there for some time yet to come.

Subscribe for the Advocate.

## Madam Cleo

Will tell you by the Stars, what the New Year has in store for you. Send birth date and one dollar (\$1) to day. Tomorrow may be too late. Box 25, Capital Hill Sta., Jan 1-2t Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

One Parental Pleasure. Everything in life grows monotonous except pay day.—Florida Times-Union





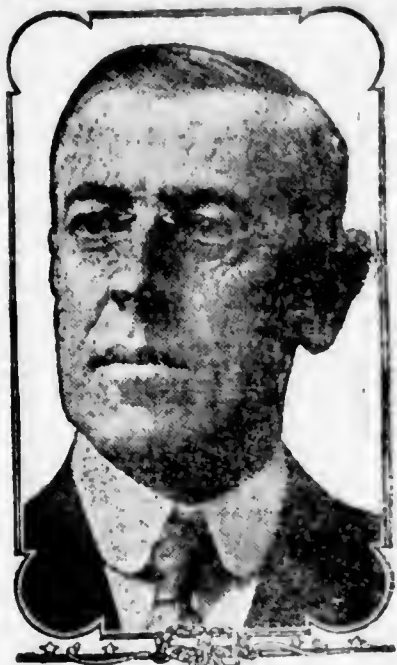


# World's Greatest Exposition Ready for Opening February 20

## GLORIES OF PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION REVEALED BY COMPLETED EXHIBIT PALACES

**President Wilson to Attend on Battleship Oregon—Marvelous Exhibits From All Parts of the Earth Assembled by Forty-two Countries for the Hugest Conclave of Nations in History—Many Strange Displays Will Be Shown, Among Them Edison's Great "Telescribe"—Exhibits Increase Since War**

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition of the Panama canal, was 95



President Wilson.

Exposition at San Francisco, America's stupendous celebration of the completion of the Panama canal, was 95 per cent completed several months before its formal opening on February 20, 1915. A glance at the work that had been accomplished gave evidence that the world was assured an exposition unrivaled in its splendor, interest and comprehensiveness.

Despite the tremendous conflict in which Europe is involved, none of the European countries which had accepted the invitation to take official part in the exposition withdrew its participation. France, involved in the great struggle, reaffirmed its decision, and a stately French pavilion, a duplicate of the Palace of the Legion of Honor at Paris, will recall the heroic deeds of many illustrious French soldiers who have won the Order of the Legion of Honor in the present conflict.

The exposition will be the scene of a great naval pageant, which will pass through the Panama canal to the Golden Gate. On March 24 President Wilson, on the historic battleship Oregon, will reach the Golden Gate as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, having led the fleet of battleships of all nations which passed through the Panama canal in the ceremonies attendant on the official opening of the canal. Mr. Wilson and his party will be the guests of the exposition until March 28. Despite the war in Europe, practically all of the nations will send one or more of their battleships to attend this occasion and attest their friendly feeling for the United States.

The proud pavilions of the foreign nations, each in characteristic architecture of the country it represents, lend a surpassing novelty and interest to this largest of world's expositions. Portugal, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey, Persia, are represented nationally. German and British interests are also represented. From Italy came a number of almost priceless art exhibits, including many from the universal art exhibition at Genoa. Exhibits from the Ghent International exposition and from the exposition at Malmø, Sweden, as well as huge contributions from other regions, early reached San Francisco. No more wonderful tribute could have been accorded to the United States than that which the European countries gave in a period of tremendous stress.

Many strange and wonderful exhibits will be shown, among them Thomas A. Edison's wonderful "Telescribe," which is a telephone with a dictaphone attachment that records the telephone conversations on a dictaphone cylinder. This will prevent people from cutting in on the line and also makes a record of every telephone message.

Apart from the European participation, the exposition will be notable for its displays from other parts of the world. In its American participation, in the extent and quality of its exhibits, in the great number of wonderful amusement features and attractions of many kinds, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is unprecedented. Its presentation of works of art, including sculptures and paintings, will be unequalled. In its industrial exhibits there are presented more than eighty thousand individual exhibits and collections of exhibits, portraying the results of the world's best efforts of recent years.

Those who have read of the exposition abroad and then visited it in its preliminary stages, pronounced that their every expectation was surpassed. Imagine, for the purposes of illustration, the interest, action and novelty of ten great circuses like Barnum and Bailey's in a single "greatest show on earth" and presented at ten times the cost of a single production and you will gain an idea of the magnitude of a single section of the exposition, the wonderful midway, or "zone." A total of more than eleven million dollars is expended in this section.

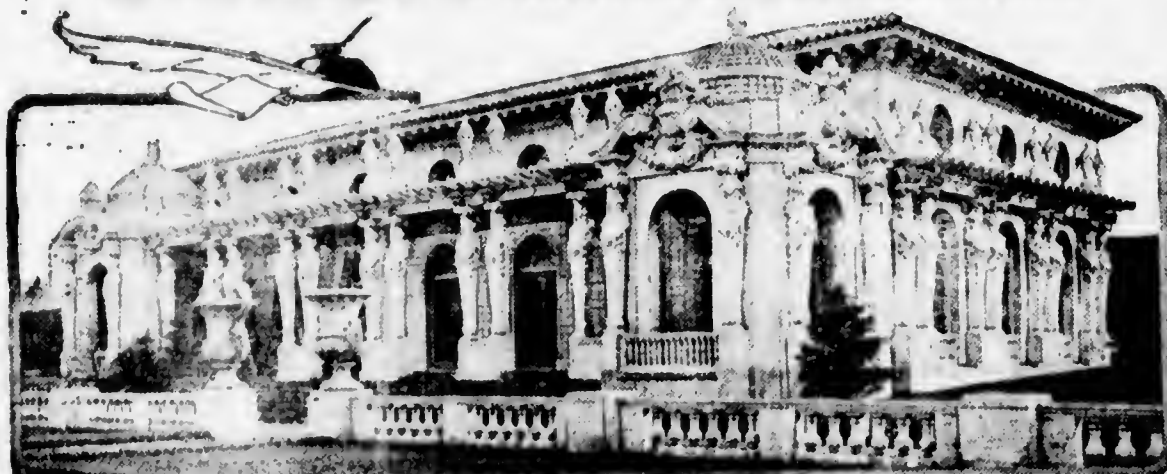
The nations are not attempting to show everything they produce, but will exhibit those products in which they excel. In the Danish display will be shown exquisite products of the Royal Danish Porcelain factories at Copenhagen. Japan, in her better displays, will exhibit priceless works of art loaned under direction of the Imperial Household. Rare rocks and tapestries, wonderful paintings of the old masters hitherto never exhibited in the original, will be shown from Italy. From China there early reached San Francisco selections of priceless exhibits collected by the government of the Chinese provinces: silks, satins, carvings, lacay work and precious metals, exhibits of transportation methods employed in the old China and more modern methods employed in the awakening republic will be portrayed. The Argentine, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Cochon and Indo-China, will show their resources on a vast scale.

The photographs on this page give an idea of some of the most recent wonders of the exposition.

### HANDSOME SIXTY-PAGE BOOK ON THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Those who are interested in this great exposition may obtain free of charge a handsomely illustrated book of sixty pages reproducing the exhibit palaces in their natural colors and giving essential data about the exposition, San Francisco, California and the Panama canal. To obtain this book send a letter to the Manager, Bureau of Publication, Panama-Pacific International Exposition Grounds, San Francisco, California.

### FINE PRESS BUILDING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

This photograph shows the fine Press building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, dedicated to the use of newspaper men, cost \$35,000. The building, a two-story structure, is in the architecture of the French Renaissance and is provided with comfortable lounging and reception rooms, where newspaper men and women from all parts of the world may make themselves at home. Everybody is welcome at the Press building and correspondents are offered the use of all its facilities.

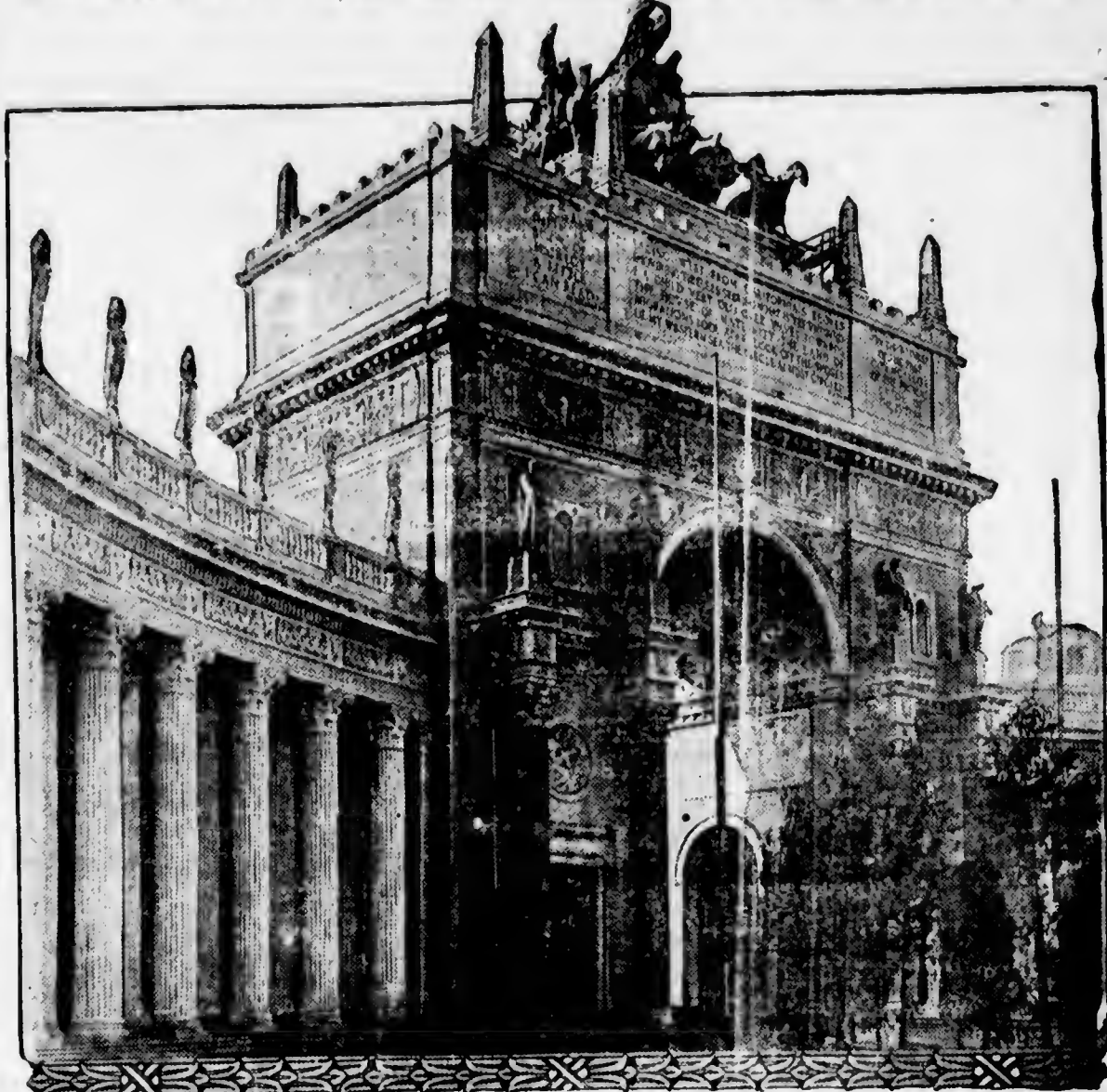
### CALIFORNIA HOST BUILDING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



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The California Host building, official home of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, built at a cost of \$2,000,000, including furnishings, will be the headquarters of the exposition officials. Its social functions will be administered by the Woman's Board of the exposition. This is built in an idealization of the old mission architecture and is the second largest building on the exposition grounds. Here the committee of California will display their attractions to the world. The exposition opens February 20, 1915.

### TRIUMPHAL "ARCH OF THE SETTING SUN" PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

Triumphal Arch of the Setting Sun, 160 feet high, at the western entrance to the Court of the Universe, the largest of the courts of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. This colossal arch reveals the magnitude of the vast exposition. Crowning the arch is a magnificent group of sculpture, "The Nations of the West." In the center of the group is a great prairie schooner, drawn by oxen, bearing "The Mother of Tomorrow" and two lads, "The Hopes of the Future." A figure of "Enterprise" surmounts the wagon top. By the sides are figures representing the American Indian, the plowman, the Mexican and the Alaskan. The sculptors were A. Stirling Calder, Frederick G. R. Roth and Leo Lentelli. The exposition opens February 20, 1915.

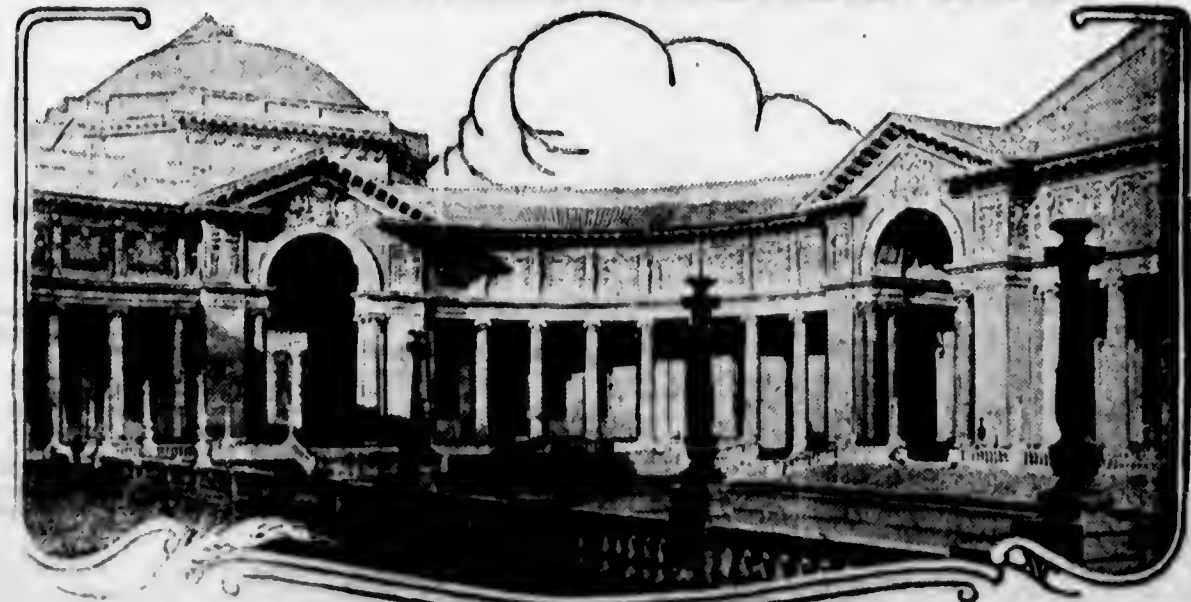
### GIANT PALACE OF EDUCATION MIRRORED IN LAGOON BEFORE PALACE OF FINE ARTS



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

The vast Palace of Education, where the world's greatest nations will show the progress of their schools at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. The lagoon shown separates it from the Palace of Fine Arts. The Palace of Education measures 394 by 526 feet, has a floor area of 205,100 square feet and cost \$394,263. Over the main entrance is seen the Half-Dome of Philosophy. At the left is the corner of the Palace of Food Products.

### ONE OF THE SMALLER COURTS AT THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

The exquisite Court of Palms as it appeared during the latter part of October, 1914. This court opens through archway seen on the left of the picture into the great west Court of the Four Seasons, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. The court is adorned with wonderful mural paintings and sculpture.



DANGER—Continued from last week.

the hatch of my tower and was looking at the boats of the Virginia with a smile and a little splash in the water beside me, which covered us both with spray. We looked up, and you can imagine our feelings when we saw an aeroplane hovering a few hundred feet above us like a hawk. With its silence it was perfectly noiseless, and had its hands not taken into the sea we should never have known what had happened to us. She was circling round in the hope of dropping a second one, but we showed our speed ahead, craned down the rudders and vanished into the sky of a color. I kept the deflection indicator falling until I had put fifty good feet of water between the aeroplane and ourselves, for I knew well how deep they can see under the surface. However, we soon threw her off our track, and when we came to the surface near Margate there was no sign of her.

There was not a ship in the offing save a few small coasters and little thousand ton steamers, which were beneath my notice. For several hours I lay submerged with a blank periscope. Then I had an inspiration. Orders had been made to every foot of ship to lie in French waters and dash across after dark. I was as sure of it as if they had been recorded in our own receiver. Well, if they were there that was what I should be also. I blew out the tank and rose, for there was no sign of any warship near. They had a good system of spotting from the shore, however, for I had not got to the North Foreland before three destroyers came fanning after me, all converging from different directions. They had about as good a chance of catching me as three spinners of watching a porpoise. Out of pure bravado I knew it was very wrong—I waited until they were actually within gunshot. Then I sunk.

It is, as I have said, a shallow, sandy coast, and submarine navigation is very difficult. The worst mishap that can befall a boat is to bury its nose in the side of a sand drift and be held there. Such an accident might have been the end of our boat, though with our Finest, Minors and electric lamps we should have found no difficulty in getting out. At the air lock and in walking ashore across the bed of the ocean. As it was, however, I was able, thanks to our excellent charts, to keep the channel and so to gain the open strait. There we rose about midday, but, observing a hydroplane at no great distance, we sank again for half an hour. When we came up for the second time all was peaceful around us, and the English coast was lying the whole western horizon. We kept outside the Goodwin and straight down channel until we saw a line of black dots in front of us, which I knew to be the Dover-Traitor torpedo boat cordon. When two miles distant we dived and came up again seven miles to the southwest without one of them dreaming that we had been within thirty feet of their keels.

When we saw a large steamer lying the German flag was within half a mile of us. It was the North German Lloyd Alton, from New York to Bremen. I raised our whole hull and dipped our flag to her. It was amusing to see the amazement of her people at what they must have regarded as our unmanly eluded impudence in these English swept waters. They cheered us heartily, and the tricolor flag was

## CHAPTER III.

## The Fall of Blankenberg.

THE channel was covered with English torpedo boats, buzzing, whirling like a cloud of midges. How they thought they could hurt me I cannot imagine, unless by accident I were to come up under one of them. More dangerous were the aeroplanes, which circled here and there.

The water being calm, I told several times to descend as deep as 100 feet before I was sure that I was out of their sight. After I had blown up the three ships at Blankenberg I saw two aeroplanes flying down the channel, and I knew that they would head off any vessels which were coming up. There was one very large white steamer lying off Havre, but she steamed west before I could reach her. I dare say Stephen or one of the others would get her before long. But these infernal aeroplanes spoiled our sport for that day. Not another steamer did I see, save the never ending torpedo boats. I consoled myself with the reflection, however, that no food was passing me on its way to London. That was what I was there for after all. If I could do it without spending my torpedoes all the better. Up to date I had fired ten of them and sunk nine steamers, so I had not wasted my weapons. That night I came back to the Kent coast and lay upon the bottom in shadowy water near Dungeness.

We were all trimmed and ready at the first break of day, for I expected to catch some ships which had tried to make the Thames in the darkness and had miscalculated their time. Sure enough, there was a great steamer coming up channel and flying the American flag. It was all the same to me what flag she flew so long as she was engaged in conveying contraband of war to the British Isles. There were no torpedo boats about at the moment, so I ran out on the surface and fired a shot across her bows. She seemed inclined to go on, so I put a second one just above her water line on her port bow. She stopped then and a very angry man began to gesture from the bridge. "Are you the captain?" I asked.

"What the?"—I won't attempt to reproduce his language.

"You have foodstuffs on board?" I said.

"It's an American ship, you blind beetle!" he cried. "Can't you see the flag? It is the Vermontella of Boston."

"Sorry, captain," I answered. "I have really no time for words. Those shots of mine will bring the torpedo boats, and I dare say at this very moment your wireless is making trouble for me. Get your people into the boats."

I had to show him I was not bluffing, so I drew off and began putting shells into him just on the water line. When I had knocked six holes in his ship he was very busy on his bows. I fired twenty shots altogether, and no torpedo was needed, for she was lying over with a horrible list to port and presently came right on to her side. There she lay for two or three minutes before she foundered. There were eight boats crammed with people lying round her when she went down. I believe everybody was saved, but I could not wait to inquire. From all quarters the poor old punters, useless war vessels were hurrying. I filled my tanks, ran out haws under and

lucky enough to get the London Chronicle of that very morning.

It was interesting reading—so interesting that I had to announce it to the crew. Of course you know the British style of headline, which gives you all the news at a glance. It seemed to me that the whole paper was headlines. It was in such a state of excitement. Hardly a word about me and my flotilla. We were on the second page. The first one began something like this:

## CAPTURE OF BLANKENBERG!

## DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY'S FLEET.

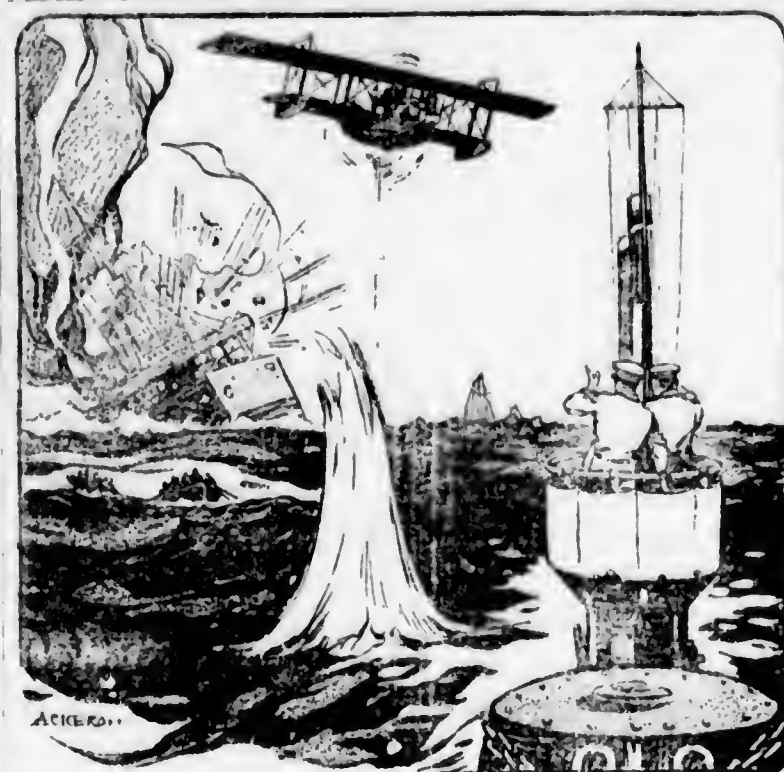
## BURNING OF TOWN.

## TRAWLERS DESTROY MINE FIELD.

## LOSS OF TWO BATTLESHIPS.

## IS IT THE END?

Of course what I had foreseen had occurred. The town was actually oc-



We Saw an Aeroplane Hovering a Few Hundred Feet Above Us Like a Hawk.

cupied by the British. And they thought it was the end! We would see about that.

On the round the corner page, at the back of the glorious resonant letters, there was a little column which read like this:

"Several of the enemy's submarines are at sea and have inflicted some appreciable damage upon our merchant ships. The danger spots upon Monday appear to have been the mouth of the Thames and the western entrance to the Solent. On Monday between the Nore and Margate there were sunk five large steamers, the Adela, Moldavia, Casco, Cormorant and Mail of Athens, particulars of which will be found below. Near Ventnor on the same day was sunk the Verulam, from Bombay. On Tuesday the Virginia, Caesar, King of the East and Pathfinder were destroyed between the Foreland and Bonlogne. The latter three were actually lying in French waters, and the most energetic representations have been made by the government of the republic. On the same day the Queen of Sheba, Orontes, Diana and Athina were destroyed near the Needles. Wireless messages have stopped all incoming cargo ships from coming up channel, but unfortunately there is evidence that at least two of the enemy's submarines are in the west. Four cattle ships from Dublin to Liverpool were sunk yesterday evening, while three Bristol bound steamers, the Hilda, Mercury and Marlin Tower, were blown up in the neighborhood of Lundy Island. Commerce has so far as possible been diverted into safer channels, but in the meantime, however vexatious these incidents may be and however grievous the loss both to the owners and to Lloyd's, we may console ourselves by the reflection that, since a submarine cannot keep the sea for more than ten days without refitting and since the base has been captured, there must come a speedy end to these depredations."

So much for the Courier's account of our proceedings. Another small paragraph was, however, more eloquent.

"The price of wheat," it said, "which stood at 35 shillings a week before the declaration of war, was quoted yesterday on the Baltic at 52. Malze has gone from 21 to 37, barley from 19 to 25, sugar (foreign) granulated from 11 shillings and three pence to 19 shillings and six pence."

"Good, my lads!" said I when I read it to the crew. "I can assure you that those few lines will prove to mean more than the whole page about the fall of Blankenberg. Now let us get down channel and send those prices up a little higher."

All traffic had stopped for London—not so bad for the little lot—and we did not see a steamer that was worth a torpedo between Dungeness and the Isle of Wight. There I called Stephen up by wireless, and by 7 o'clock we were actually lying side by side in a smooth, rolling sea—Hengistbury head bearing N. N. W. and about five miles distant. The two crews clustered on the whalebacks and shouted their joy at seeing friendly faces once more.

Stephen had done extraordinarily well. I had, of course, read in the London paper of his four ships on Tuesday, but he had sunk no fewer than seven since, for many of those which should have come to the Thames had tried to make Southampton. Of the seven, one was of 20,000 tons, a grain ship from America; a second was a grain ship from the Black sea, and two others

were goat ships from South Africa. I congratulated Stephen with all my heart upon his splendid achievement. Then, as we had been seen by a destroyer which was approaching at a great pace, we both dived, loading up again off the Needles where we spent the night in company. We could not visit each other since we had no boat, but we lay so nearly alongside that we were able, Stephen and I, to talk from hatch to hatch and so make our plans.

No shot away more than half his torpedoes, and so had I, and yet we were very averse from returning to our base so long as our oil held out. I told him of my experience with the Hoston steamer, and we mutually agreed to sink the ships by gunfire in future as far as possible. I remember old Horri saying, "What use is a gun aboard a submarine?" We were about to show I read the English paper to Stephen by the light of my elec-

## CHAPTER IV.

## The Loss of the Kappa.

THE Kappa, with her gallant commander and crew, was at the bottom of the English channel.

It appeared from this account that after I had parted from him he had met and sunk no fewer than five vessels. I gathered this to be his work since all of them were by gunfire and all were on the south coast of Dorset or Devon. How he met his fate was stated in a short telegram which was headed, "Sinking of a Hostile Submarine." It was marked "Piddaouth" and ran thus:

"The P. and O. mail steamer Mace-donia came into this port last night with five shell holes between wind and water. She reports having been attacked by a hostile submarine ten miles to the southeast of the Lizard. Instead of using her torpedoes the submarine for some reason approached upon the surface and fired five shots from a semiautomatic twelve pounder gun. She was evidently under the impression that the Macedonia was an armed ship. As a matter of fact, being warned of the presence of submarines in the channel, the Macedonia had mounted her armament as an auxiliary cruiser. She opened fire with two quick-firing and blew away the conning tower of the submarine. It is probable that the shells went right through her, as she sank at once with her masts open. The Macedonia was only kept afloat by her pumps."

Such was the end of the Kappa and my gallant friend, Commander Stephen. His last epitaph was in a corner of the same paper and was headed "Mark Lane." It ran:

"Wheat (average), 66; maize, 18; barley, 50."

Well, if Stephen was gone there was the more need for me to show energy. My plans were quickly taken, but they were comprehensive. All that day (Saturday) I passed down the Cornish coast and round Land's End, getting two steamers on the way. I had learned from Stephen's fate that it was better to torpedo the large craft, but I was aware that the auxiliary cruisers of the British government were all over 10,000 tons, so that for all ships under that size it was safe to use my gun. Both these craft, the Yelland and the Playboy—the latter an American ship—were perfectly harmless, so I came up within a hundred yards of them and speedily sank them after allowing their people to get into the boats. Some other steamers lay further out, but I was so eager to make my new arrangements that I did not go out of my course to molest them. Just before sunset, however, so unguessed a prey came within my radius of action that I could not possibly refuse her.

No sailor could fail to recognize that glorious monarch of the sea, with her four cream funnels tipped with black, her huge black sides, her red bilges and her high white top hamper, pouring up channel at twenty-three knots and carrying her 45,000 tons as lightly as if she were a five ton motorboat.

It is not for me to recount the messages which I found waiting for me at my humble headquarters. They shall ever remain as the tokens of nobility of my family. Among others was that never to be forgotten salutation from my king. He desired me to present myself at Hamptonville, but for once I took it upon myself to disobey his commands. It took me two days—or, rather, two nights, for we sank ourselves during the daylight hours—to

get all our stores on board, but my presence was needful every minute of the time. On the third morning at 4 o'clock the Beta and my own little flagship were at sea once more, bound for our original station off the mouth of the Thames.

I had no time to read our papers while I was refitting, but I gathered the news after we got under way. The British occupied all our ports, but otherwise we had not suffered at all, since we have excellent railway communications with Europe. Prices had altered little, and our industries continued as before. There was talk of a British invasion, but this I knew to be absolute nonsense, for the British must have learned by this time that it would be sheer murder to send transports full of soldiers to sea in the face of submarines. When they have a tunnel they can use their fine expeditionary force upon the continent, but until then it might just as well not exist so far as Europe is concerned. My own country, therefore, was in good care and had nothing to fear. Great Britain, however, was already feeling my grip upon her throat. As in normal times four-fifths of her food is imported, prices were rising by leaps and bounds. The supplies in the country were beginning to show signs of depletion, while little was coming in to

moment the channel was clear, but the English could not know it, and I reckoned that the loss of the Olympic would stop all ships for a day or two at least.

Having assembled the Delta and Epsilon, one on each side of me, I received reports from Miriam and Var, the respective commanders. Each had expended twelve torpedoes, and between them they had sunk twenty-two steamers. One man had been killed by the machinery on board of the Delta, and two had been burned by the ignition of some oil on the Epsilon. I took these injured men on board, and I gave each of the boats one of my crew. I also divided my spare oil, my provisions and my torpedoes among them, though we had the greatest possible difficulty in those crank vessels in transferring them from one to the other. However, by 10 o'clock it was done, and the two vessels were in condition to keep the sea for another ten days. For my part, with only two torpedoes left, I headed north up the Irish sea. One of my torpedoes I expended that evening upon a cattle ship making for Milford Haven. Late at night, being abreast of Holyhead, I called upon my four northern boats, but without reply. Their Marconi range is very limited. About 3 in the afternoon of the next day I had a feasible answer. It was a great relief to me to find that my telegraphic instructions had reached them and that they were on their station. Before evening we all assembled in the lee of Sanda Island, in the Mull of Kintyre. I felt an admiral indeed when I saw my five whalebacks all in a row. Panza's report was excellent. They had come round by the Pentland Firth and reached their cruising ground on the fourth day. Already they had destroyed twenty vessels without any mishap. I ordered the Beta to divide her oil and torpedoes among the other three, so that they were in good condition to continue their cruise. Then the Beta and I headed for home, reaching our base upon Sunday, April 25. Of Cape Wrath I picked up a paper from a small schooner.

"Wheat, 84; maize, 60; barley, 62."

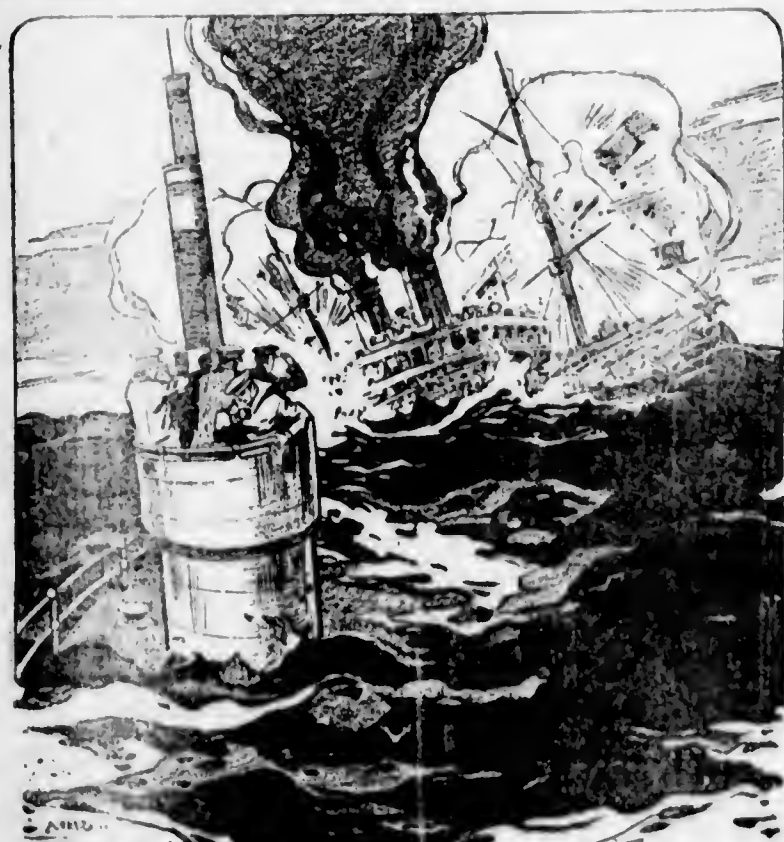
What were battles and bombardments compared to that!

The whole coast of Norway was closely blockaded by cordon within cordon and every port, even the smallest, held by the British. But why should they suspect my modest confectioner's villa more than any other of the 10,000 houses that face the sea? I was glad when I picked up its homely white front in my periscope. That night I landed and found my store intact. Before morning the Beta reported herself, for we had the windows lit as a guide.

I knew That She Had Her Deathblow.

It was the queenly Olympic of the White Star line—once the largest and still the comeliest of liners. What a picture she made, with the blue British sea creaming round her giant forefoot and the pink western sky with one evening star forming the background to her noble lines!

She was about five miles off when we dived to cut her off. My calculation was exact. As we came abreast we hoisted our torpedoes and struck her fair. We swirled round with the concussion of the water. I saw her in my periscope list over on her side, and I knew that she had her deathblow. She settled down slowly, and there was plenty of time to save her people. The sea was dotted with her boats. When I got about three miles off I rose to the surface, and the whole crew clustered up to see the wonderful sight. She dived how foremost, and there was a terrific explosion, which sent one of the funnels into the air. I suppose we should have cheered—somehow none of us felt like cheering. We were all keen sailors, and it went to our hearts to see such a ship go down like a broken eggshell. I gave a gruff order, and all were at their posts again while we headed north-west. Once round the Land's End I called up my two consorts, and we met next day at Harland point, the south end of Bideford bay. For the



We Caught Her Amidships, and the Explosion Was Tremendous.

dipped in greeting as they went roaring past us. Then I stood in to the French coast.

It was exactly as I had expected. There were three great British steamers lying at anchor in Bonlogne, under harbor. They were the Caesar, the King of the East and the Pathfinder, none less than 10,000 tons. I suppose they thought they were safe in French waters, but what did I care about three million tons and international law? The view of my government was that England was blockaded, food contraband and vessels carrying it to be destroyed. The lawyers could argue about it afterward. My business was to make the enemy any way I could. Within an hour the three ships were under the waves, and the lot was steaming down the Picardy coast looking for fresh victims.

came up fifteen miles to the south. Of course I knew there would be a big row afterward—as there was—but that did not help the starving crowds round the London bakers, who only saved their skins, poor devils, by explaining to the mob that they had nothing to bake.

By this time I was becoming rather anxious, as you can imagine, to know what was going on in the world now that England was thinking about it all. I ran alongside a fishing boat, therefore, and ordered them to give up their papers. Unfortunately they had none except a ring of an evening paper which was full of nothing but betting news. In a second attempt I came alongside a small yachting party from Eastbourne, who were frightened to death at our sudden appearance out of the depths. From them we were

able to get the London Chronicle of that very morning.

It was interesting reading—so interesting that I had to announce it to the crew. Of course you know the British style of headline, which gives you all the news at a glance. It seemed to me that the whole paper was headlines. It was in such a state of excitement. Hardly a word about me and my flotilla. We were on the second page. The first one began something like this:

Of course what I had foreseen had occurred. The town was actually oc-



## CRANE NEST.

( Simon )

Messrs D. Campbell and Grover Smith of Middle Fork attended church at this place Sunday.

J. vs. Richard Hopper and Hurve Ciders conducted the services at church Saturday and Sunday.

I B Gilbert wishes to inform the bel headed ladies at Tedders that he has gone out of the hair switch business.

ave Brewer has purchased a pair of eggs for himself.

reed Rowland and Robert Hel are in the goose business at present.

Millard Smith was in our burg Sunday trading knives and pencils.

## CLATE NEMS

( By Jane )

Fine winter weather here, snow out 8 inches deep.

Christmas has come and gone and everybody is sober again.

Dennis Hill, who is subject to art failure is very ill at this writing.

Mr. Calven Mays died Monday morning of that dreaded disease, consumption. He leaves a mother, other sister and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The funeral was in the Prichard Grange yard at Mackey Bend.

Miss Maud Mays is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Duke Mays, at Morbin this week.

Miss Pollie Miller, was the guest of Miss Daisy Rupier Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nancey Logan and brother, Francis returned Wednesday from Berea where they have been attending Berea College for the past three months.

Misses Kate and Julian Johnson were the guests of Miss Nancey Logan X-mas day.

Mr and Mrs Green Gathlin, who have been visiting relatives at Richmond for the past month have returned home.

Miss Cora Logan visited Miss Clara Siler Tuesday.

Will Sharp, who has been in the Navy for the past three years visited home folks last week. He says his term of enlistment will expire in August.

Miss Pearl McNeil and brother, Cleve are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Eiza McNeil this week.

Ed Mays visited at the home of Frank Logan Monday night.

## SWAN LAKE

( By Shelby )

Chas. Terrill made a business trip to Barbourville Friday.

Mrs. Sarah McNeil returned home Tuesday, after spending a week with relatives at Richland.

Rosy and Bertin Partin is visiting relatives at Mackey Bend.

Shelton Partin of Pleasant View visited his parents Mr and Mrs Thomas Partin at this place.

Will Dyer of Richland was the guest of his brother-in-law T. C. McNeil Tuesday night.

J T Sowder, of Barbourville, visited relatives here the first of the week.

C G Jackson returned home Saturday after spending several days with Prol W E McNeil at Williamburg.

Miss Stella Partin was the guest of her uncle W C Elliott the latter part of the week.

Everett Powell was the guest of relatives at Barbourville the latter part of the week.

D B Faulkner spent last week with relatives at Barbourville.

Albert Partin spent the latter part of the week with relatives at this place.

School closed at this place Thursday.

Mrs Siler Powell was the guest of Mrs Ellen Lawson Tuesday eve.

## County Court.

Last Monday was a very busy day with Judge Hammons, it being County Court day, there were 20 or more cases tried and disposed of. The Will of Jesse W. Keefe, was probated, and ordered to record, appraisers were appointed, with Mrs. J. W. Keefe, Administratrix. Judge Hammons called the Fiscal Court together in the afternoon, and did quite a lot of business. The Good Road business was taken up and after the circulation of a petition containing nearly 400 names of citizens of Knox County, seeking the calling of an election to vote on the bond issue of the Good Roads of Knox County, an election was called for March 6, 1915 for that purpose.

## How We Get The News

Day before yesterday a perfectly nice lady called us up and with tears in her voice reproved us for not mentioning the fact that she had had a friend visiting her last week. We told her that she had not let us know anything about it and that therefore, we did not know that she had a visitor. Then she said, "Well you should have known. I thought you were running a newspaper." Wouldn't that rattle your slats? Some people think that an editor ought to be a cross between Argus and Anna Eva Fay. They seem to think that our five senses are augmented with a sixth that lets us know everything that happens even if we see, hear, feel, taste or smell it not. Dear lady, editors are only human or at least, almost human. If you have a friend visiting you, if you are going away, or have returned from a visit out of town, if Johnnie falls and breaks his arm, if your husband chaps his toe instead of a stick of wood, if anything happens to make you glad, or sad, happy, or mad, call us up. Tell us about it. That's the way to get it in the paper. You can get us by calling Phone 14.

## A SHREWD TRADER.

He Used a Clever Ruse to Get the Information He Needed.

A wealthy merchant in Paris who had an extensive business with Japan was informed that a prominent firm in Yokohama had failed, but he could not learn the name of the firm. He could have learned the truth by consulting, but to save expense he went to a well known banker who had received the news and requested him to reveal the name of the firm.

"That's a very delicate thing to do," replied the banker, "for the news is not official and if I give you the name I might incur some responsibility."

The merchant argued him in vain, and finally he made this proposition: "I will give you," he said, "a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it, and then tell me, without mentioning any name, whether or not the name of the firm which has failed appears in it. Surely you will do that for me?"

"Yes," said the banker, "for if I do not mention any name I cannot be held responsible in any way."

The list was made out, the banker looked through it and as he handed it back to the merchant, said:

"The name of the merchant who has failed is there."

"Then I've lost heavily," replied the merchant, for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him a name on the list.

"But how do you know that is the firm which has failed?" asked the banker in surprise.

"Very easily," replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list only one is genuine—that of the firm with which I did business. All the others are fictitious."

## Fine Residence FOR SALE!

A frame house of eight rooms, conveniently arranged with bath and toilet in first class condition, house wired for electric lights.

Size of Lot 70x147 feet to an alley, with fine well, walk and steps all complete. Good barn and coal house. Situated on Knox Street. Price is right. See

J. H. BLACKBURN,  
Barbourville, Ky.

Anyone having a cottage or a room to rent or wishing to board students please apply to,

J. A. Lowry, Pres.  
Barbourville Institute

## Trouble

The man who buys an auto car, But first the price must borrow. Will never travel very far Before he meets with sorrow.

—Birmingham Age-Herald

His punishment begins indeed When it is his desire To show his friends a bit of speed

And "Bloney" goes a fire.

—Youngstown Telegram

and when he's got some friends 'way out

To some far sylvan scene His gladness is all put to rout

By lack of gasoline—Houston Post

You may be right in what you write Of troubles there a horde;

But boys, they'll never get MY goat— I'm gonna get a Ford!



## There is a Best Ribbon for Your Purpose

Yes, we make dozens of different kinds of type-writer ribbons.

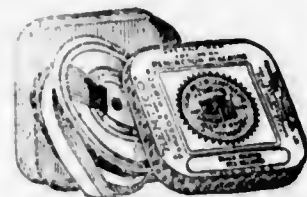
We make scores of different kinds of carbon papers.

We sell the most complete ribbon and carbon lines on the market today.

But mark this point! We have only one kind of ribbon and only one kind of carbon paper for YOU.

There is a best ribbon and a best carbon paper for your purpose, just as there is a best ribbon and a best carbon paper for any other purpose. We have the best ribbons and the best carbon papers for every purpose.

Let us know your purpose and what you require of a ribbon and carbon paper, and we will make the ribbons and carbon paper that you ought to use.



## Our Paragon Typewriter Ribbons and Red Seal Carbon Papers

are recognized as the leading ribbon and carbon lines on the market.

They are the leading lines in the world for quality, but in complete lines. And this complete line makes it certain that we have got the exact ribbon and carbon paper for YOU.

Just write us, tell us what machine you use and what your requirements are, and see if we haven't.

## Remington Typewriter Company

(Incorporated)  
113 North 20th Street,  
Middlesboro, Kentucky

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE  
Job & Newspaper Plant is Bigger & Better  
Try Us For Results.

## SAVE THE RUB

On Skin and Hub

and save money, too, by owning the "Owensboro" wagon with its patent sand arrester thimble skin.

## Keeps Out the Sand

dust and dirt which creep in on the old style wagon skin and wear out the most important part of a wagon first.

## OWENSBORO

Has many other money-saving, wagon-saving features which make it last longer, run lighter and ride easier.

## Come See It Here

Come and look it over. Compare it part by part and in any way you like with any wagon you ever saw. You'll take the "Owensboro."



30 yrs. the Standard

Parker Mercantile Company  
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

## DREAMS COME TRUE.

War's Battles In the Air and Under the Surface of the Sea.

From the beginning of time men have dreamed of flying. Winged horses and magic carpets figure in the literature of all ages. It was not an impossible dream, and the sight of the birds around them inspired inventors of the earliest time to attempt to overcome the laws of gravitation which bound them to the surface of the earth.

However, it was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that a man was able to suspend himself above the surface, and more than another century passed before any important improvement was made on the earliest balloon manufactured in France.

Within the last ten years the dream of flying has come true, and the machines have been perfected to such a degree that man can now outspeed the birds of the air just as the locomotive and the automobile have enabled him to distance the fleetest footed animals.

Other wonders of invention which have seen the light during the last century and a half, beginning with the steam engine, were hardly thought of before they became realities. If in some past age a prophet had predicted that a man would be able to talk to another man 1,000 miles away or that the voice of a living man could be so recorded that it could be heard after his death, the prophet would have been scoffed at, yet these wonders came to pass before the aeroplane was invented, though men looked forward to flying since the beginning of time. So fast do modern inventions change the conditions under which we live that it is quite within the limits of possibility that the wars of the future will be fought mainly in the air and under the surface of the sea.—New York Globe.

## Meaning of Half Mast.

Ever since flags were used in war, says the Yorkshire Post, it has been the custom to have the emblem of the superior or conquering nation above that of the inferior or vanquished. When an army found itself hopelessly beaten it hauled its flag down far enough for the flag of the victors to be placed above it on the same pole. That was a token not only of submission, but of respect. In those days when a famous soldier died flags were lowered out of respect to his memory. The custom long ago passed into common use. The flag flying at half mast is a sign that one is dead who was worthy of universal respect. The space left above the flag is for the flag of the great conqueror of all—the angel of death.

## Consolation.

A husband, a few weeks after the honeymoon, came home and said in desolate accents:

"My love, I'm heartbroken. My salary has been cut down 15 per cent."

"Oh, that's nothing," cried the young bride cheerily. "Cheep & Co. are advertising perfectly lovely things cut down 25 per cent."—Exchange

## Sure.

It is to be regretted that the man who counts on his fingers is not apt to be so disappointed as the man who counts on his friends.

## Matter of Love.

If a man really loves a woman he will give up smoking for her, but if she really loves him she won't let him quit.

# \$50 REWARD \$50

Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery of RICHARD MARTIN and SIL SHARP, who escaped Jail here on the night of December 28th, 1914.

Or I will give \$25.00 for the arrest and delivery of either of said men.

## DESCRIPTION:

RICHARD MARTIN is a white man about 5-feet 9-inches high, about 25 years old, and has left arm off about half way between the elbow and shoulder, light hair, blue eyes.

SIL SHARP, is a Negro, about 30 or 35 years old, is a deep mulatto, or ginger bread color, and wears a mustache, medium lips.

Both these men came from about Warren, and Trosper, mines, and are likely to head for that place or toward Cumberland Gap.

Write or wire me any information concerning these men. Martin is wanted for a felony, and Sharp was in jail on the charge of selling liquor.

Very truly,

F. J. MITCHELL, Jailer

Knox County, Ky.

## WAR! What Is It All About?



HAS the whole world gone stark mad over a very foolish and trivial question? Are swords, cannon, machine guns, mailed armor, listening to the music of the spheres, and showing her love for the little brother—Russia?

Then make the curtain of Europe's politics and see the grim and sinister game of chess that is being played. See upon what a slim, yet desperate, excuse the sacred lives of millions may be sacrificed. Read the History of the past one hundred years, as written by one of the greatest authorities the world has ever known, and learn the naked, shameful truth. Just to get you started as a Review of Reviews subscriber, we make you this extraordinary offer. We will give to you

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Something for Nothing. Something can never be got for nothing, repeats the wayside philosopher. On the contrary, there are some things that can be got for nothing. Love is one, when it's unrequited. Advice is another.

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